



ENSEMBLE AND COMPLEXES IN CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the formation and development of the architectural ensembles and complexes in the years of Independence in Uzbekistan. Today, we can see the complex urban development of residential complexes, sports facilities, colleges and lyceums, the main squares of towns, shopping centers, streets and main avenues. Great attention is also given to an ensemble building of the main squares, avenues, streets, public buildings and other facilities. Landscape architecture and irrigation are widely introduced in a town-planning design. Creation of architectural ensembles of buildings, strengthening the visual impact requires from an architect determination of harmonization of the components of ensemble buildings and structures. The above-mentioned problems are particularly acute, both in modern architecture and in urban planning. Consequently, the formation of architectural ensembles and complexes in modern architecture Uzbekistan requires special study. Formation of ensembles and complexes with the application of modern principles and landscape architecture reflect the views on the revival of the traditions of national architecture. For development the architectural ensembles and complexes proposals and recommendations aimed.

KEYWORDS: architectural ensembles, complexes, Uzbekistan, town-planning, harmonization.

Introduction

Nowadays, studying rich historical heritage which created by our ancestors is one of the pressing issues. In particular, in the field of architecture learning unique historical monuments opens up new directions to create the architecture of the future.

In the report made at the 48-th session of the United Nations Assembly, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov stated: "One of the oldest civilizations in the world came into existence in this region. Here in ancient times the Great Silk Road passed. The history of my people has its roots which penetrate deep into centuries and its number is more than three thousand. Flourished in the territory of the state of ancient Turan, Maverannakhr, Turkestan left a bright trace in the development of the world culture.

Since ancient times, such cities well-known in the world as Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, which link stretched deep into centuries from China to Spain, from Europe to the Indian Ocean. These cities were famous not only by their magnificent ensembles, but were also for places where prominent thinkers and creators from all over the world strived to come. The Great Temur, who made Samarkand the capital of his state, was famous for his patronage to scholars, philosophers, architects, poets and musicians". [1]

In the town-planning of Uzbekistan the principles of creating harmonized architectural ensembles and complexes formed since distant centuries and carefully considered. We can see the continuation of these traditions in the current period. The "Independence Square", "Memory Square", Amir Temur Square in the capital - Tashkent, the Imam al-Bukhari complex near Samarkand, "Ancient and Eternal Bukhara" in Bukhara is clear evidence of the ensembles and complexes which formed in Independence period.

Materials and Methods:

The study, comparison and general conclusion of historical sources, materials of special scientific literature, historical photo shoots, drawings, archival materials and scientific research made earlier and as well as projecting development. Full-scale survey of the principles of formation of modern architectural ensembles and complexes in Uzbekistan.

Discussion:

During the years of independence a lot of creative works had to do for improve the appearance of our cities. The Independence Square in Tashkent was built in accordance with the principles of national traditions. Square consists of group of four ensembles which associated with each-other. The most important is the Independence Square which surrounded by buildings of Senate, the Ministry of Finance and the Cabinet of Ministers. The sample (prototype) of this square we can consider the ensembles Registan in Samarkand and Labi-Khovuz in Bukhara. It should be noted that the principle of the creation of squares in the conditions of Uzbekistan's hot climate developed since the Middle Ages and continues nowadays. But today, as a result of urban expansion and the development of techniques and technologies, also affects to the size of the squares. For example, in the Middle Ages Samarkand's Registan Square had dimensions - 80 * 67 m. as the size of modern Independence Square is 280 * 230 m. (Fig. 1).



Figure 1. The comparative analyzes of Registan and Independence squares.

With the expansion of cities, we can see its increase of public centers proportionally. As a result of the development of techniques and technologies speed of view is changing. Places which we can saw within a half hour before, nowadays with technology we can see within several seconds. Architecture and urban planning is essential to maintain continuity of traditions. In modern architecture traditions are continuing. The past architects look this issue very seriously. For example, Samarkand's Registan Square, built two centuries, however, built as a single architectural ensemble. This shows that the Central Asian architects paid great attention to the issues of continuity and continuation of the traditions. Teacher-student traditions were continuing by passing down knowledge from generation to generation. But in the Soviet period, this tradition was on the verge of disappearing. As a result of typification of architecture lead to damage the city image. Development of functional urban planning lead to appearing completely incompatible objects with architectural ensemble in the system of historical cities. Historic old part of the Tashkent city almost disappeared. Many buildings in the center of Tashkent was built in principle of ensemble and complex. However, to build these buildings the national traditions and the architectural solutions of old historic part of the city was not taking into account. [2].

After gaining the Independence, great attention has been paid to the restoration of national traditions and customs. In particular, the main task facing before the architects is restoration of national architectural traditions formed for several centuries. During the years of Independence tangible results in solving these problems were achieved. In Tashkent, in regional centers and other cities, based on national principles, administrative, social and shopping centers, sports complexes and other ensembles and complexes, were organized which give the cities an elegant look.

In August 2005, on the main square of the country a brilliant arch "Ezgulik" was erected. This arch added a new scenic views to the modern architectural look of the capital main square, stressing the entrance to the square. The Monument of Independence and kindness, located on the square, is our pride. On the initiative of the head of our country in the centre of the square a huge golden ball was installed on the hill with a protruding relief map of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Monument of Independence and kindness and "Ezgulik" arch are located on a single axis and create a kind of ensemble. [3]

One more territory located in the capital and of great importance for our country is a reconstructed avenue of Amir Timur. This avenue is located in the city center. The statue of Amir Timur has a particular emphasis. Surrounding it, the building of the State Historical Museum of the Timurids, the hotel Uzbekistan, Palace of International Forums "Uzbekistan" and chimes (for bells) create a single complex. Contemplating the panorama of the avenue, we can see another remarkable example of national architecture - Palace of International forums of Uzbekistan. At the suggestion of the President, the design of the building and architectural solutions of the palace, combine in itself national traditions and luxury outstanding achievements of contemporary world architecture (Fig. 2).



Figure 2. The complex of Amir Temur square.

In the condition of hot climate of Uzbekistan, the issues of landscaping and irrigation of ensembles and complexes are considered to be actual ones. As a result of development of techniques and technology the urban natural environment is badly damaged. In connection with the violation of ecology in cities, it is considered important to take effective measures to conserve the ecological environment clean. To create green corridors and increasing parks are considered appropriate.

Scientific-technical progress in the XIX-th century and the rapid growth of cities contribute to the problem of creating artificial environment for living and recreation. of the population. On this basis, there is a problem of creating artistically harmonized environment that meets the needs of the population.

Designing of the ensemble is a step system, integrating into a single harmony, composition of buildings and their components. Aesthetic quality of this compositions is shown in its proportionality. Aesthetic value of proportionality is determined not only by mathematical and geometrical regularities, but also by sensory perception of psychological regularities. In the organization of the ensemble, historical, social and material parameters also have an important meaning proportionality is associated with such architectural qualities as tectonics and rhythm. Furthermore, proportionality is connected with the visual points and perspectives. That is why, different types of proportionalities can be used in practice.

Community centers are a major component of modern cities. In creating the ensemble of a city community centers play a major role. The composition of these ensembles depends on the functional and natural conditions. In the central ensembles of the city, significant buildings, open spaces, monumental works of art, natural landscape forms and others are integrated in them. Artistic completeness of the centers depends on the completion of the components parts of the forming ensemble. Here, the particularly important issues are subordination of units to each other and culminations. In the system of a city subordination of the ensembles is the necessary condition of their unity, despite the volume and perfection of components. (Fig. 3)

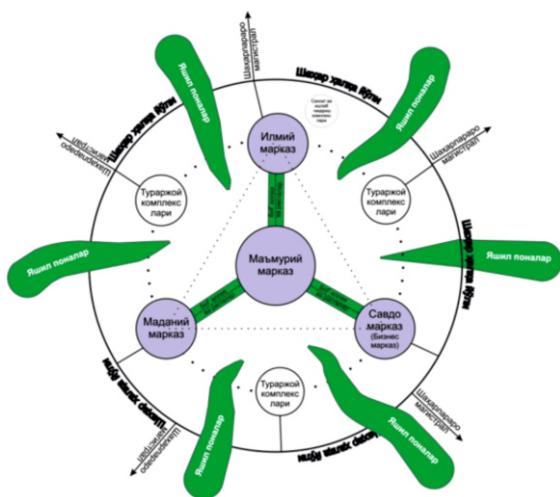


Figure 3. Proposal creating ensembles and complexes with green wedge in the city structure

What principles should be followed when forming architectural ensembles and complexes? What types of buildings can be placed in an environment of architectural ensembles and complexes? In the first, the function of these buildings should be close to each other. In the second, technical and technological use of these buildings should not interfere with each other. Ensembles and complexes are a unifying knot of all urban construction. Without ensembles and complexes a city is divided into pieces, separate parts, losing a single idea. In its turn, ensembles and complexes are the main part in the organization of community centers.

Conclusions:

1. In the years of Independence, national architectural traditions were newly revived and in modern architecture national domes, arches, columns, majolica, mosaics, began to apply as well as other national forms and elements.
2. In the system of ensembles and complexes, landscape architecture has been widely used, including the newly revived the national style "chor-bog", which is widely used in the system of modern ensembles and complexes.
3. Many of the constructed buildings and structures in the capital and regions of the Republic have formed the direction of architecture of public buildings of the period of Independence.
4. In modern architecture of Uzbekistan, the practice of building squares and streets is formed in the form of ensembles and complexes.

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